Introduction/Background Sebaceous carcinoma (SC) is a rare cutaneous malignancy arising from sebaceous glands most commonly in the periorbital region. Very rarely, it occurs in the vulva. There are 12 cases published in the literature of extraocular sebaceous carcinoma of the vulva. We present a case of 59-year-old woman with persistent vulval symptoms and confirmed histological diagnosis of SC.

Methodology Review of the patient’s case notes, external expert histopathology opinion and published literature.

Results The patient first presented at 51 years with vulval itching and soreness. She underwent wide local excision (WLE) of the lesion which confirmed high grade vulval intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN 3). Over the years, she had several biopsies for persistent vulval symptoms. Interestingly, patient’s symptoms were exacerbated with use of topical/systemic steroids. All biopsies showed similar histology of VIN 3. At 57 years, further WLE showed a stage 1A squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva (completely excised). At 59 years, vulval biopsies were taken for ongoing symptoms. An external histopathological review confirmed extra-ocular SC. She underwent anterior vulvectomy for the diffuse lesion and is now planned to undergo a bilateral groin lymph node dissection as histology showed poor differentiation and lymphovascular space invasion.

Conclusion This is the 13th case reported of SC of vulva. In women with persistent vulval symptoms, it’s crucial to consider in differential diagnosis and to seek expert histopathological opinion when suspected.

2022-RA-1090-ESGO DESCRIBITIVE STUDY OF VULVAR CANCERS ACCORDING TO THE VULNERABILITY OF PATIENTS RELATED TO AGE: MULTICENTER STUDY

Introduction/Background Vulvar cancer is a rare cancer that most often affects elderly women and is therefore vulnerable. The first-line treatment for vulvar cancer is surgery. Histological resection margins > 8 mm are recommended. The aim of this study was to assess the impact of patient age on the size of surgical resection margins for vulvar cancer.

Methodology This is a multicenter retrospective observational study of 596 cases of vulvar squamous cell carcinoma. An age limit of 65 years was chosen to define the 2 groups of patients to be compared.

Results Patients < 65 years old presented clinically smaller tumors than older patients. Surgically, more patients benefited from total radical vulvectomy in the group ≥ 65 years (28.2% (n=107) versus 20.3% (n=44), p=0.04). The mean postoperative lesion size was 29.3 mm (2–120) in the group < 65 years old versus 32.3 mm (1–150) in the group ≥ 65 years old (p = 0.044). The proportion of excision in sano was similar and there was no difference in obtaining margins > 8 mm between the 2 groups. However, more patients required revision surgery in the group < 65 years.

Conclusion Despite a larger tumor size depending on the age of the patients, age is not a factor influencing the obtaining of resection margins > 8 mm.